REGISTERED No. 17—1874

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,841.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Four'h and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.	
Second do.	4½ ,,	,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,	,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences 2 Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. S. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th April, 1874, at 4 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves Tuticorin	12
,, Ratnagherry	5	,, Colombo	13
,, Vingorla	5	,, Galle	14
,, Goa	5	,, Negapatam	17
,, Carwar	6	,, Madras	19
,, Mangalore	7	,, Coconada	21
,, Cannanore	8	,, Vizagapetam	22
,, Tellicherry	8	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Calicut	9	,, Copaulpore	23
,, Beypore	9	,, False Point	24
,, Cochin	10	Arrives at CALCUTTA	26
,, Alleppy	10		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally a BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

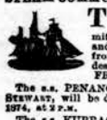
The s.s. PENANG, 608 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on Friday, the 27th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

March 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	15
,, Kurrachee	31	,, Mahomerah	15
,, Guadur	April. 1	,, Fao	15
,, Muscat	3	,, Koweit	17
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Bushire	17
,, Linga	7	,, Muscat	22
,, Bahrein	9	,, Bunder Abbas	26
,, Bushire	9	,, Muscat	26
,, Fao	11	,, Kurrachee	28
,, Mahomerah	11	,, Guadur	May. 1
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. PENANG, 608 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th March, 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd April 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To Sail on the 24th March.

THE s.s. COROMANDEL, J. D. Mary, Commander, 1,970 Tons, built expressly for the East India Trade, and has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers only.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, which can be procured on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 24th March.

THE s.s. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on upper deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board:

To Liverpool, 1st Class.....Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed about 12th April by the magnificent new s.s. COLOMBO, 2,800 Tons.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave about 6th April.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers, only at following rates:—

FARE to LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ 250

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under:—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 500 H.P., about 27th April.
WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,487 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty-six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Each vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL:—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatinco & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY, on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.
"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 23rd March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (2,009 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.;

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

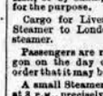
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 24th March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P., Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st March.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th March 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

HINDOSTAN..	3,118	,,	600 H.P., 30th March 1874.
PEKIN	3,777	,,	600 H.P., 13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE..	2,763	,,	600 H.P., 27th do.
INDUS	3,473	,,	500 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 600
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE FIRST WEEK IN APRIL.

THE splendid S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 1,990 Tons, 1,200 H.P. effective, (well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta) is intended to be despatched in the first week of April. The accommodation and appointments of this Steam Ship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the Season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs.	300
,, MALTA	,,	400
,, LONDON	,,	500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 20th February 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer CASTOR, 2,700 Tons, now on her first voyage, will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th April 1874. The CASTOR has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-0
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 20th March 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	Rs.	a. p	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p
Oorun	2	0 0	0	2 0	0	4 0
Hog Island	2	0 0	0	1 0	0	6 0
Oolwa	3	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
,,	2	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Dhurrumtur	3	0 0	1	0 0	0	8 0
Thull	2	8 0	1	0 0	0	4 0
Alibaugh	3	0 0	1	4 0	0	6 0
Rewdunda	4	0 0	1	8 0	0	8 0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

10 bales water twist No. 80.
17 ,, grey shirtings 7 8 8|lbs.
5 cases whit ground prints 26 yards.

To be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

15 cases superior Eau de Cologne in quarts, pints & half pints.

On account and at the risk of Ezoofbhy Abdoolaly.

L—13-15—3 cases 300 lbs. Rosine Dye.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Books, Wearing-Apparel, Piano, &c., &c., the property of the late E. H. Little, Esq., C.S.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Attorney of the executrix to the estate of the late E. H. Little, Esq., C.S., to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, a valuable Library comprising most of the Standard Works in elegant binding, amongst which works on Saw, History, Theology, Botany, &c., and Dictionaries of most of the Indian and European languages Also a valuable Rosewood Grand Piano, by Broadwood.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of March 1874, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mortgagee Mr. Balajee Ragoba, on account and risk of Mortgagor Sabaji Zobeda Beebee widow of the late Mahomed Esmail Dubash, Hoosain Meya bin Mahomed Esmail Dubash and Hawabai widow of the late Abbas Coovery, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of farandaree ground with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate in Duggee Gully, at Mahim, registered in the Books of the Collector of Asse sment under No. 52, bounded on the north by the Duggy Gully, Public Road, on the south by the house of Ebram Painker, on the east by the house of Janaboo, and on the West by the house of Bhojee Shimpey Farandar, containing by admeasurement 210 6/9 square yards or thereabout.

For further particulars, and conditions of Sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT PEEROO HAVALDAR STREET.

On MONDAY the 30th day of March 1874, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Balajee Ragoba, on account and risk of Mortgagors Bhicoo Meyabin Cadir Sahib, Bin Mohomed Hoosein, and Goolam Hoosein Bin Mahomed Hoosein, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of farandaree ground (whereof Parbatee Bai widow and executrix of the late Pandoorang Manekjee is the Farandar) together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the north side of Peroo Havaldar Street, in the subdistrict of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 12 feet and 9 inches in breadth, 56 feet and 9 inches in length, or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the house of Shaik Inabun, on the west by the house of Jamal Ahmed, on the north by the said Peroo Havaldar Street, and on the south by public passage, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms

20 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
10 Cases Prints of various patterns.
10 ditto Grey Dhoties, 8, 9 and 10 yards.
An Invoice of 24, 26, and 28 inch Wrought Iron Safes.
An Invoice of Electro-plated 7, 8, 9 and 10, in Table Candlesticks, Chamber and Piano Candlesticks, Cruet Frames, Butter Cooler, Pickle Frames, &c.
A five-barred Chamber Revolver, by Adams, in case.
A Rifle by Edward Meynard, and a Sword.
5 Cases Oxford Shirtings.
2 ditto Alpaca Umbrellas.
2 ditto Colored Calico.
A Sewing Machine, by Wauzer in case.
A quantity of shoe horse crumb and dandy brushes.
On account of whom it may concern—
5 Bales Grey Shirting, 8¼ lbs.

AT 2 P.M.

A Kattiawar C.W. perfectly quiet, gives 6 seers milk daily:

SALE OF TIN BLOCK'S.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order and in the Godown of Sha Lalloobhoy Moolchund in Sootar Chawl, without the Fort, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Mr. Hajee Meerza Suffee Miskey.

25 to 30 Tin Blocks.
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Properties in Barbhaya Moholla and Camateepora.

On the dates below mentioned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, the below mentioned valuable properties by order of Mr. Joomabhoy Lodhee the Constituted Attorney of Mr. Dadoobhoy Ebram the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Dada.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 24th day of March 1874, at 4 P.M., Lot No. 1.—All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage, or chawl standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Foras road leading from Camateepora to Grant Road, assessed under No 94 A, containing by admeasurement 6914 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground of Laduck Hajee, and Subjeally Hunsraz, on the west partly by the vacant ground of Kakajee Ragowjee, and partly by that of Mr. Ingle, on the north by the property of Mr. Premchund Roychund, and on the south by the said Foras Road.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March 1874, at 4 P.M., Lot No. 2—All that piece of farandaree ground together with the dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate on the east side of Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street, in the Sub-district of Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed under No. 91, admeasuring 21 feet in breadth, and 70 feet in length, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Sweepers passage, on the west by the said Barbhaya Moholla, or Nagdevi Street, on the north by the house of Memon Haji Hameed Curimna, on the south by the house of Memon Abdoo Jeewa. On the same day at 5 P.M., Lot No. 3. All that piece of farandaree ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Barbhaya Moholla, or Nagdevi Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed under No. 89, admeasuring 10 feet in breadth, and 70 feet in length, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Sweepers passage, on the west by the said Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street, on the north by the house of Malim Ali Sahib Dewakur, and on the south by the house of Memon Abdool Lutiff. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF COAL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m.

992 Tons Sanctoria Coal.

This is from a new seam lately opened, and is of much better quality than any Bengal Coal ever imported into Bombay. It will be put up in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY in Shaik Memon Street near the Moombadavie.

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Borah Mahomedally Noorbhoy, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Borah Vuliabjee Moosajee.

All that piece of Government ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the Merwanjee chawl near the Manwaree Bazaar in Shaik Memon Street without the Fort of Bombay registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 127, and assessed under No. 253, admeasuring 107 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the road, on the west by the house and house of Nurbhoy Dhurmsey ram, on the north by the passage and house of Borah Noorbhoy Adamjee, and on the south by the property of Gopali Cassiba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture a first class Mahogany Square Pianotorte by John Broadwood and Sons, in first rate order, Surat and Aden milch Cows with Calves, a bay Arab Horse "Dunchurch," &c., at No. 35, Marine Lines.

On THURSDAY next the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence, No. 35, Marine Lines, the handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of Major M. W. Willoughby. The same comprises neatly carved blackwood oval dining table in 4 pieces on twisted legs, drawing-room, pier, sofa, side, writing, dressing, washing, and ladies' work tables, conversation and reclining couches, ottoman, sideboard, drawing room, easy, folding pedieu, American, bedroom, and mallett pattern arm and, without arm chairs teapoys, dumb waiter, book and flower stands towel press, screens, camp cots with bed and pillows, mahogany chevel and dressing glasses, iron fishing bed, English tin bath tubs, a first-class mahogany square pianotorte by John Broadwood and Sons in first-rate order, table ornaments, and looking glasses, flower vases, drawing-room carpet, Cumbay carpet, China card bowls on ebony woodstand, a 7 light hanging argand lustre, chamber, piano, and table candlesticks, baba cots, chest of drawers, a sewing machine by Wheeler & Wilson in good order, an air bed in good order, English horse clothing steeple chase saddle, regimental boots, a small quantity of wine Burgundy and Claret, bath, dispensary and saloon furniture and utensils perambulator, lady's and gentleman's saddles and bridle, &c.

AT 2 P.M. precisely (if not previously disposed of by private contract)—

A bay Arab Horse "Dunchurch," a good Hunter, goes in single and double harness; has carried a Lady.

Also property of Lieut.-Colonel Hancock—

A Bay Arab Horse, a good saddle Horse, up to weight.

Also, the property of an Officer.

A light Mail Phaeton, a grey Arab Horse, 5 years old goes in harness, and saddle and a set of plated single harness.

The above will be on view on and after tomorrow TUESDAY, the 24th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS.

A large collection of PLANTS in Tubs and Pots will be sold by public auction at Mount Road, managed by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. on TUESDAY, the 24th, and WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 6 A.M., Catalogues of the plants will be shortly published.

The collection is a most valuable one, as it contains rare and choice plants, some of which are of very large size. The plants are from China, Japan, Singapoor, East and West Indies, England, Persia, America, Australia, &c., &c.,

The collection consists of three great classes of plants, viz, horticulture, arboriculture and floriculture, including araucaria, excelsa, Cunningham, and several other varieties of araucaria, rondeticia, catesbea, dalecampia, rosea, excellent varieties of cycasus, zeramium, roseo, cycasus, plumbago, mango, oranges, creepers bearing blue, white, pink, and red flowers, roupellia grata, cardea sctotina, jonesis, asoka, lagerstramia, india, rotundum, russelia, jussiea, spinulandes, acutifolia, Mexicana, vogelinsea, nepheuim, litchi from China, Singapoor, and Bombay, English, China, Persian roses, and moss roses, Persian figs, cassia, tutting, cardamom, heliotrope, sweet-scented pearl camellia, Japan a, and several other varieties of rich garden plants are worth while for inspection, and they are on view from the 15th instant.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a Light English-built Buggy Horse, &c., at Khumballa Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Surgeon Major J. C. Trestrail.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a light English-built Buggy, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Captain Karslake, the same comprises, carved blackwood furniture, such as, round, pier, sofa and camp tables, easy, dining and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, teapoys, whatnot, screen, carpet, sideboard, table and hanging lamps, Otto an, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glass, towel horse, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built Buggy.
1 Set of buggy Harness.
No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Barouche, &c., at No. 1, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Surgeon Major L. S. Bruce proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

BY THE DIRECTION OF BAI MANECKBAI, WIDOW AND EXECUTRIX OF THE LATE MUNCHERJEE DHUNJEEBHOY READYMONEY, DECEASED

And under an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated 26th January 1874, in suit No. 653 of 1870, wherein Cooverbhai, widow, and others are plaintiffs, and the said Manickbai and others are defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, the following property, situate at Malabar Hill, forming part of the estate of the said Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Readymoney.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground measuring 4,417 2-3rds square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow thereon, erected under No 18, situate on the highest part of the Malabar Hill, with spacious coolroom and outhouses and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north-west by public road, on or towards the north-east by the property of Purshotum Poothjee Pancheut, on or towards the south-east partly by the property of Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, and partly by the vacant ground belonging to the estate of the said Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, and on or towards the south west by the property of Sir Albert Sassoon, standing on leasehold ground also belonging to the estate of the said Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan, apply to Messrs. Bennett and Company, the Auctioneers, at their office, No. 4, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort.

TYABJEE AND SAYANI, Vendor's Solicitors.

The above bungalow is now in the occupation of Mr. E. Deschamps and realises a clear rental of Rs. 230 per month. It commands a beautiful view of the whole of Back Bay and the Bombay harbour, extending so far as the Outer Lighthouse.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1874.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 3rd and 4th proximo, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, G. HAMILTON TRAILL, Pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China, D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, J. SIMPSON, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, M. LANDON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited, WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited, W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 21st March 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back at 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian s.s. PERSIA, Captain Merello, arrived from Genoa and Mediterranean Ports, are requested to SEND in their BILLS of LADING for counter-signature, PAY FREIGHT if any, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Arthur Bunder.

No Claim will be admitted for damages or short delivery unless any circumstances unknown passed by me before the departure of the Vessel.

C. GRONDONO, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Limited.)—The SECOND HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office, No. 1, New China Bazaar Street, on TUESDAY, the 31st March at 4 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors and the Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1873, to declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

B. SMYTH & Co., Secretaries,
Holta Tea Company, Limited.

1, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, 18th March 1874.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of MOTILAL BAPOOJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

HURRIVULLUBDAS BAPOOJEE ..... Applicant.

An Application for grant of Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the abovenamed Motilal Bapoojee, deceased, has been made to this Honourable Court by the abovenamed Applicant. All persons therein concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 23rd day of March 1874.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Applicant's Proctors.

MICROSCOPES BY NACHET AND FILS.

A FEW of these very fine Instruments, which are believed to be unsurpassed by those of any other European maker, have been imported by the Undersigned. Nachet's Microscope of Monsieur Nachet besides having great power and perfect achromaticity, are distinguished by simplicity of construction, a feature by which not only their usefulness is enhanced but great economy in cost is effected. They have long been supplied to the French Colleges; and, for Students, they are perhaps the best instrument's manufactured.

MICROSCOPE.—On jointed stand inclining at any angle; revolving and jointed mirror; condensing lens; moveable diaphragm; ordinary and fine adjustment; 3 Object Glasses, Nos. 1, 3, and 5, in morocco case, and 2 Ocular Glasses, Nos. 1 and 3 of 2 and 3. Magnif

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 21ST MARCH.

THERE is hardly any alteration to make in our quotations in Sterling Exchange, nor have we heard of any large amount of business being done to-day, as buyers and sellers are both indisposed to enter into large transactions pending further information regarding the loan now advised to be of ten millions sterling about to be issued in London.

Government Securities are nominally the same in value.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d. to ⅞
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11¾d. to 9/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅞
Documents, 6 months' sight	2s. 1/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	2s. 0d.
Credit 3 do.	1s. 11⅞d.
Credit 3 do. francs	251.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	99⅛
Do, demand	100⅛ to ⅜
On Madras 30 days' sight	99⅛
Do. demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight	217.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	105½ nl.
Four & half per cent.	101¾ to ⅞ nl.
Four per cent.	101 nl.
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rate of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	11 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	11 ,,
Do. on Merchandise	13 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	12 ,,
Bank Bills	11 ,,
Mercantile Paper	14 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Carolas	250
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	211½
Bar Silver	106½
Gold Lea	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

OWING to a large number of rates being offered in the market rates by ready ships have declined to £3-1-3. By steam, rates are quiet and unchanged.

London	Cotton	No ships by steamer £3 to £3 5s.
	Cases	£3 2d.
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron	23 3s. 0d. to £3 4s. 6.
	Wool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
	Manganese	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cotton	£3 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£3 10s. 0d.
Trieste	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers		
London		£3 5s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Cotton	£3 15s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£3 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 17s. 6d.
	Sailing	£2 17s. 6d.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 per chest.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Bank of Bombay, 2nd Issue, at better rates. Other shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value w sh.	Paid up.	Last Cond.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	727½
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	336½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,140
13,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
20,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	129
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	416

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,320
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s	Mazagon Land	910
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	365

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	10 9 1 8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 8 1	do.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,330
800	2,500	all	175p.s	Alliance Spinning	2,630
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	1,230
4,000	150	150	35*	Broach Mills	270
9,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,695
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,000
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,315
1,000	...	8 0		Khandeish Spinning	200
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	125
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,255
900	1,000	all	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,625
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,850
600	2,500	400	200p.s	Royal	2,300
500	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soondurdas Spinning	1,740 nl
500	1,000	250	10p.s	Do. Do. 1/4 share	365

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,000
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	200
150	12,000	1,000	100p.s.	Apollo Press Co.	5,000
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200p.s.	Bombay Press Co.	800
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	200
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
350	2,000	all	250p.s.	East India Press Co.	2,200
150	8,500	all	300 p.s	Fort Press Co.	3,900 nl
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.s	Franji Cowasji Press Co	1 0
100	1,000	all	70 p.s	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,400	75 p.s	Imperial Press Co.	600
200	400	320	60 p.s	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	555
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.s	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
100	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,000
400	850	750	135 p.s	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
120	1,500	1,350	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,120
120	850	all	90 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	90 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
1,000	50	all	45p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	40
500	500	300	15 p.s.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	12 p.s.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	26
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	405
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

COTTON, &c.

REUTER'S of Friday evening reports the cotton market at Liverpool as closing quiet but steady, with Surats quieter, and arrivals quieter and weaker. The quotations, when compared with yesterday's, show no change whatever, and fair Dhollerah continues to be quoted at 5 5/16d. per lb., Omrawuttee at 5 5-8d., Broach at 6¾d., Orleans at 8¾d., and Midopplands at 16¼ cents. Piece Goods are in the same state, and prices unaltered. The produce markets are generally in the same position without any change in our previous quotations. The cotton market here closed on Saturday quiet, and prices were weaker. The following are our closing rates :—

New Omrawuttee	Rs. 182 184
,, Akote	,, 186-187
,, Broach M G	,, 192-194
,, Hingunghaut	,, 208-209
,, Dholleraj	,, 176-180
Old Dholleras	,, 150-155
,, Sawgineed	,, 165-170
,, Vingoria	,, 152-155

The undermentioned purchases have taken place on Saturday :—

100	candies New Kundwa	at Rs.	171
50	,, ,, Nargur	at ,,	173
75	,, ,, Fanpore	at ,,	176½
25	,, ,, Akote F. F. B.	at ,,	186
75	,, ,,	at ,,	187-88
100	,, ,, Surunjo	at ,,	179½
50	,, ,, Kurch	at ,,	167
25	,, ,, Khandeish	at ,,	169
50	,, ,, Bhareee F. F. B.	at ,,	177½
50	,, ,, Broach M. G.	at ,,	19 -83½
75	,, ,,	at ,,	192
50	,, ,, Mowa	at ,,	182
50	,, ,,	at ,,	182½

METALS.

The following sale has taken place on Saturday :—
500 cwts. Ye low Metal Bra[illegible] at Rs 49 per cwt.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Persia (s)	Giacome	Genoa. Feb. 24.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Carwar, March 18.
	Callixane	O'Halloran	Newcastle, Dec. 12.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Chaldia (s)	Lewis	Coast, Calcutta and China.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—
Ship Helen Scott, to Liverpool.
Ship City of Richmond, to Liverpool.
Ship Ellen Bates, to Liverpool.
Ship Octavia, to Havre.
Barque Ann, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
17 Fitzpatrick (s) ..... Humphris ..... Rangoon, March 13.
Asia (s) ..... Gray ..... Moulmein 16th, and Rangoon, March 11.
Oriental ..... Dickinson ..... Bombay, Feb. 21.
Magalleus ..... Uzalde ..... Chittagong, March 19.
18 Scootra (s) ..... Day ..... Rangoon, March 14.
Mahratta (s) ..... Ewert ..... Kyouk Thyoo, March 14.
Roma (s) ..... Ribighiney ... Genoa, Jan. 1.
Star of Germany ... Wilson ..... London, Nov. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.
17 Steamers Abyssinia and Agra. Ship Bowfell.
18 Steamers Meinam, Hindoo and City of Oxford. Ship Munsoory. Brque Night Hawk.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
19 Glenroy ..... Mauritius.
Khedive (s) ..... Suez.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.
19 Cornwallis ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—21ST MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vespasian, s, 9 casks zinc sheets, Abdoolhoosein Abdoolcohim.
Strathclyde, s, 35 cases thread, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Trafalgar, s, 75 boxes champagne, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons; 52 casks beer, Eduljee Cursetjee Boyce.
Ava, s, 3 cases cochineal, Premjee Ookerda.
Tenedos, s, 2 cases thread, Abdoollay Dawoodkhan.
Yedda (s), 3 cases cochineal, Curramchund Premchund; 75 kegs iron nails, Ame roodin Fazulally; 12 cases window glass, Ebramjee Noorbhoy; 5 cases cochineal, Premjee Ookerda.
Coimbatore, 30 cases confectionery & 1 case toys, M. P. Writer, 42 bundles hardware, Esubjee Adamjee; 800 kegs paints, N. & B. Wadia.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 2 hogsheads & 109 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido (s), 7 cases dye, Petly & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21ST MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Acerlagten, 200 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co.
Canute, 500 bales cotton, Grandon Tippet & Co; 15 bales cotton dummaries Tricomdees.
Pendragon, 250 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 200 bales cotton Wallace & Co.
Kirkwood, 350 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Ardgown, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Hannah Law, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Borgosen (s), 19 bales cotton, Gordhandass Khatau & Co 12 bales cotton, Nanseechund Khemchund; 18 bales hemp, Duyall Jewraz.
Vesjian (s), 17 bales wool, Rahimbhoy Allaibhoy 60 bales wool & 12 bales wool waste, Bhimjee Girdhur; 50 bales wool, Mooljee Lilladhur.
Yeddow (s), 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 25 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co
Potomac, s, 93 bales cotton, Soondersdass Mooljee; 53 bales cotton Owen & Okell; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee & Co; 100 bales cotton, Woomersey Cumna; 57 bales cotton, Narrandass Moolchund; 50 bales cotton, Manicklall Choonilall; 27 bales wool Trithdass Loondasram; 34 bales wool, Tocka Abjee; 35 bales wool, Nundram Bhegraz; 18 bales wool, Hotchund Puresram.
Hector (s), 259 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co; 31 bags saltpetre, Heptoola Allibhoy.
Lady Lycett, s, 1,350 bags wheat, & 1300 bundles myrabalams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON

Hindostan (s), 102 bales cotton, A. Trading & Co; 24 cases peacock feathers, Dawood Mahomed, 7 bales hides Suckoor Futtubhoy.
Coromandel (s), 2 bales hides, R. S. Southern & Co. 19 bales hides and skins, Abdool Reman Ahmed; 18 cases cardamons, Dyall Jairaz: 20 cases cardamons, Mooljee Lilladhur; 5,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Golcanda, s, 2 cases shawls Hajee Moorseed; 2 bundles E. teeth, Shuriff Dervesh; 97 pieces E. teeth, Bowanjee Vullybhoy.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Golcanda, s, 13 bundles E. Teeth, Suriff Durvesh; 13 bundles E. Teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

Indian Empire, 150 bales cotton, H. Blason & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arthur, s, 400 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co; 48 bags coffee & 47 bags pepper, R. Lupi.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Gladies, s, 1,450 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Chiswick, s, 250 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido, s, 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co; 50 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co; 7 bags coffee, A. C. Gumpert.

FOR HAVRE.

J. P. Smith, 30 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
British India, 1,100 bales cotton Ewart Latham & Co.
Celestial Empire, 800 bales cotton H. Clason & Co.
Redewater, s, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Trafalgar, 800 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co; 287 bags linseed, Hajee Joosub Hajee Abdool Kurim.

FOR SUEZ.

Golcanda, s, 44 bags pepper, Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

China, s, 61 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 21½ chests opium, Luckmenaram Kaidarnath; 60 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 8 chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopal; 32 chests opium, Thakersidass Sewsamul.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China, s, 9 chests opium, Bhoychund Joomkha; 13½ chests opium, Ramruk Premsook; 41 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 23 chests opium, Gungabux Bhajooram 18 chests opium, Jawermull Dulsookray; 15 chests opium, Jalibhoy Luckimchund; 15 chests opium, Sumruthray Khetseedass.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 18.

Taylor, Captain, 33rd Regiment, on medical certificate, from Ahmedabad.

MARCH 19th.

Strutt, Major, 3rd Regiment N. I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Fitzgerald, Captain, Madras 3rd Cavalry H C, on duty, from Secundrabad.

MARCH 20th.

Godbelt, Lieutenant, 2-12th Foot, on leave, from Fyrozpore.
Eddowes, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Establishment, on furlough, from Delhie.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 21th.

Chapman, Captain, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to rejoin, to Peshawar.
Fox, Conductor, Sappers and Miners, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Fenton, Sub-Lieutenant, 66th Foot, to join, to Belgaum.

MARCH 22th.

Alexander, Colonel, Superintending Engineer P W Dept, Bengal to join, to Allahabad.
Westmacott Lieutenant Colonel, 2nd Regiment Cavalry, Hydrabad Contingent to join, to Bolaram.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, March 18.)

The ser ices of Mr Arthur Ormsby Brown, Asst Magst and Colr on relief duty at Dinagerpore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept.

Mr William Benjamin Oldham, c s, is posted to Chumparun for relief work.

Mr Arthur Forbes, c s, is appointed to take charge of the Poorea Sub-Division of Seetamurhee.

Mr L R Forbes Actg Asst Comr in charge of the Palamow Sub-Division, Sohardugra is vested with the powers of a Collector within the limits of that sub-division.

Mr. Arthur Clifford Tate, Asst Magst and Collr of Hajeepore, Tirhoot, is vested, with the powers of a Colr in that di trict.

The following Officers, having passed a special examination held by their respective Mags, are declared to have passed completely by the First or Lower Standard :—

Mr Herman Michael Kish, Asst Mag and Colr, Hooghly, since transferred to Patna.

Mr George Abraham Grierson, Asst Mag and Colr, Jessore, since transferred to Patna.

Mr Samuel Simpson Jones, Asst Mag and Colr, Moorshedabad.

Mr Arthur Rattray is vested with the powers of a Colr within the Sewan sub-Division, in the district of Sarun.

Mr H rbert Mosley, c s, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 12th March 1874, on his return from furlough, is posted as an Asst Mag and Collr to the Patna Division for employment of relief work.

Mr W H Page, Asst Comr, Darjeeling, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge in that district.

Mr F J Beaufort, Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Ho ghly and 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed, to perform the functions of a Judge within the Town of Calcutta and the Suburbs thereof.

Mr Henry Bruce Simsen is appointed to be Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Jessore and Backergunge.

Mr Loftus Richard Tottenham is appointed to be Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Chittagong, Dacca, Backergunge and Tipperah, but to continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Backergunge.

Mr Thomas Walton is appointed to act as Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Chittagong, Dacca, Backergunge, and Tipperah, during Mr Tottenham's absence on duty, or until further orders.

Mr Maurice Power, Head Asst, Bengal Secretariat, is allowed one years leave, on Medical Certificate, together with one week's preparatory leave.

Mr Charles Emile Fabre-Tonnerre to act in the second grade of of Asst Supts of Police.

Surgn-Maj Samuel Bowen Partridge is appointed to act as Professor of Surgery in the Calcutta Medical College.

Surgn Kenneth McLeod, M D, is appointed to act as Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy in the Calcutta Medical College.

Surgn-Maj William John Palmer, M D, is appointed to act as Professor of Chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College, and Chemical Examiner to Government, during the absence on furlough of Dr F N Macnamara, or until further orders.

Surgn-Maj W J Palmer is appointed to act as Medical Inspector of Laborers within the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta during the absence on furlough of Dr F N Macnamara, or until further orders.

Surgn-Maj James John Durant, Principal Asst to the Opium Agent of Behar, is allowed subsidiary leave for fifteen days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough, from the date on which he may be relieved by Dr T W Sheppard.

Mr F Sills, Ex Engr, fourth grade, assumed charge of the Fourth Calcutta Division on the 17 h Feb 1874.

Mr J A Campbell, Asst Engr, second grade, from the Bhagulpore to the Monghyr District.

The Lieut-Govr has been pleased to sanction the formation of a Survey Division in the Gunduck Circle, to be called the Survey Division, Gunduck Circle, subject to the approval of the Govr of India.

Mr F G Brooks, Ex Engr, third grade, to be Ex Engr, Survey Division Gunduck Circle.

Mr F Simon, Ex Engr, third grade, transferred from the Punjab, to the Survey Division, Gunduck Circle.

The undermentioned Asst Engrs, are posted to the Survey Division Gunduck Circle :

Lieutenant W T Shone, R E, Asst Engr, second grade.

Mr G E Abbott, Temporary Asst Engr, third grade, Mr Kamil Cany, Proby Asst Engr, third grade, Mr G F Moore, Proby Asst Engr, third grade, and Mr J E Weston.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

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RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOW READY.

"THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1874,"

PRICE ONE RUPEE EIGHT ANNAS.

Being a simple but full Narrative of the Riots, with the Opinions of the Indian Press thereon, and all the Evidence given at the Examinations of the Rioters in the Police Courts.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM

HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT,

LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co.....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. .....Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.
To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

COWHAM—March 18th, at Ranegunge, the wife of W. B. Cowham, of a son.
CHRISTIE—March 17th, at 6, Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. James Christie, of a daughter.
CONYERS—March 18th, at Vepery, Madras, the wife of B. H uns field Conyers, of a daughter.
GRANT—March 18th, at Nagode, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Grant, 11th M. N. I., of a son.
PEARSE—March 17th, at Benares, the wife of Herbert G. Pearse, C. S. of a son.
ROW—March 15th, at Jullundhur, the wife of Mr. E. H. P. Row, of a daughter.
VLASTO—March 17th, at No. 43, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of T. A. Vlasto, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.

BOCQUET—March 15th, at Lahore, of Whooping Cough, Arthur Cecil, infant son of Mr. R. Bocquet, aged 7 weeks.
PARKER—March 18 h, at Ahore, Elise Ernestine, daughter of Mr E Woodall Parker, aged seventeen months.
WALKER—March 14th, at Mominabad, Alexander Bell, son of Captain J G. D. Walker, 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent aged 10 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1874.

THE Conservative Ministry are showing a good deal of shrewdness in conciliating support by measures which their unsympathetic predecessors disdained to have recourse to. The liberation of the Fenian prisoners is a cheap and safe mode of propitiating the Irish people, and will probably win for Mr. Disraeli more gratitude than Mr. Gladstone ever gained by his heroic Irish policy. So, with regard to India, the Liberal Government neglected a chance of securing for itself a lasting good name when it persisted in treating the Bengal famine as an ordinary incident of administration, and continued its drawings of a million or so month after month from this country in the most business-like way, instead of admitting some months ago that a loan would be necessary and at once stopping the regular depletion of the Indian Treasury, in anticipation of the sanction by Parliament of an Indian loan to be raised in England. Mr. Disraeli's Government has promptly seized the opportunity which the Liberals missed; and Lord Salisbury has effectually quieted the fears of the English people that money enough would not be spent in preventing famine by taking power to borrow, if necessary, as large a sum as ten millions. It is satisfactory, at the same time, to learn from Lord George Hamilton's remarks that the Government does not overrate the actual danger in Bengal, and will not foolishly spend millions upon millions in the construction of public works which the country can very well do without. Strenuous attempts have been made by writers in the press both in this country and at home to exaggerate the extent and possible consequences of the famine; and the frantic articles in the London *Times* and *Spectator* on this subject have proved that those journals know very nearly as much about the state of Bengal as they knew about the state of political feeling in England before the general election. Mr. Forbes's letters from Bengal to the *Daily News* have been cautiously worded, but some of his telegrams must be characterized as highly sensational. In one telegram, published a few days before the last mail left, he said that Sir R. Temple estimated the Government would have to feed 800,000 people in certain districts of Tirhoot for seven months, and, added the correspondent, by way of suggestive commentary, "there is food enough stored to feed 200,000 "for a fortnight." We believe that all the 800,000 are still alive, and probably Mr. Forbes, in his letters, has corrected the errors into which he was at first betrayed. At any rate, public opinion in England with regard to the famine seems to have become slightly more rational, and Lord Salisbury's vindication of the Viceroy's policy has not, we are glad to observe, provoked any hostile criticism.

THE Government of Bombay has been good enough to guarantee the accuracy of the summary we gave a fortnight ago of its despatch to the Secretary of State about the riots. It may be worth while to recall the circumstances which induced us to publish a correct version of a despatch of which, according to H. E. the Governor, a copy has been "surreptitiously obtained by "some person from some department of the Go-"vernment." A newspaper which, so far as it dares to do so without offending the natives, tries, with an obsequiousness which has not even the merit of being adroit, to solicit the good graces of the Government of Bombay, chose to publish what purported to be an authentic *précis* of the despatch sent home by His Excellency in Council. A day or two afterwards a copy of the despatch itself was forwarded for our perusal. How this copy was obtained, we know not. It is an odd thing how private and confidential despatches do somehow or other find their way to newspaper offices. There was the draft of the secret treaty which Napoleon III. wanted to make with Bismarck, and which only two or three people knew anything about; yet the *Times* was enabled to tell all the world its exact terms just when the Germans wished to turn public opinion in England against the French Emperor. Confidential documents are, in fact, sent to the newspapers in these days by all sorts of people; and, as it is the business of a newspaper to publish news, an editor does not trouble himself how certain information has been procured, if he is satisfied that it is accurate and that it relates to affairs of public importance. When people in high position are anxious to secure the support of an influential paper for a particular line of policy, there is hardly anything they will not do to win it over; and there is a tradition in Bombay,—we know not if it be well founded,—that a certain Governor once came down to the Fort in disguise and dropped a copy of a State paper into the editor's box of a journal which shall be nameless. We own that, when we read the leading article in the *Times of India* about Sir Philip Wodehouse's despatch, we imagined that our contemporary had received some private communication of this kind; and, when we obtained a copy of the despatch and saw how completely our contemporary had been misled about its real demour, were we to say nothing about it? For all we knew, the despatch might have been forwarded to us by the Governor's Private Secretary, and, had we put it into the waste-paper basket, Mr. Lee-Warner might have had us indicted for the crime of *lèse majesté*, or committed to prison as a vagrant and flogged once a fortnight by a succession of the most vigorous competition-wallahs in the Bombay Civil Service. It seemed to us, at all events, to be our duty to publish the substance of the despatch, and to indicate its manifest drift.

We regret to find that, in thus making use of a State paper which had been placed at our disposal, we have given offence to the Government of Bombay. The correspondence which we publish elsewhere shows that the Government has refused to supply the Parsee Defence Committee with a copy of a despatch containing the most serious and unfounded charges against the Parsees, because "His Excellency in Council "can scarcely doubt that some of those "Parsees who attended the meeting at "which a resolution was passed asking for "a copy of the despatch had had the "opportunity of reading a copy surreptitiously obtained." This is surely a very bad reason to give for refusing a reasonable request. The Government, it will be observed, does not take the line which was open to it of declining to let the Parsee Committee have a copy of a privileged communication from His Excellency in Council to the Secretary of State. It does not say that it is ashamed of its own words, or that it dreads free discussion, and foolishly flatters itself it can earwig the Marquis of Salisbury into taking the Parell view of the disturbances that have happened in Bombay. The Government must know, too, that its conduct in refusing to allow a community which it is trying to make a scapegoat of give a formal answer to accusations officially preferred against the Parsees by His Excellency in Council will in all probability be severely censured by the Secretary of State and

A WARNING VOICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"The people had a William:
Where is that William now!
Where is that little fleeting cloud,
That rests on the mountain's brow?"

SIR,—On this text, slightly adapted, I would give you a short homily.

Recent events in England show that constant and extravagant bids for popular applause are not always successful, and that those who, however unwittingly, lay themselves open to the charge of courting, at the expense of the other portions of the community, the suffrages of a numerically or monetarily powerful sect, find themselves in a forlorn minority.

Now, Sir, there are marks of resemblance between the People's William and yourself. No one doubts the honesty of purpose of either of you. But there are many who deplore that waywardness of mind that prevents your seeing things in their true light.

No one could quarrel with you for being indignant that Bombay should be the scene of disgraceful disturbances. But there are some who think that a refusal to allow exaggerated accounts and false statements to be corrected in your columns is somewhat derogatory to an editor of a leading Indian journal, especially as that editor has brought himself forward personally as a witness for the prosecution.

You may, Sir, possibly consider that you are acting for the interests of humanity in thus doing; so did the People's William in the Collier and Eweholme rectory matters; so did the Hon'ble Robert when he harassed, or rather tried to harass, Sheriff Bell on his death-bed. But what is the outturn of these disinterested and most humane actions? Well, a very general belief that these gentlemen had been guilty of jobbery. They were not guilty of jobbery, but were guilty of flying in the face of respectable opinion, and that fault is not forgiven them.

Their sins were sins of temper, and so are your sins. The temper which made the *Bombay Gazette* fall foul of the military force years back, of the civilians lately, and of the general European public to-day, is a sin which will as surely alienate all English support from you, as William's sin has alienated the majority of Englishmen from one who was but yesterday called the People's own.

B. D.

*** We are much obliged to "B. D." for doing us the honour to compare us with Mr. Gladstone, even if he only does so in order to attribute to us that sin of "temper" which is the last infirmity of earnest minds. We are not aware, however, that we have defended the interests of one class of the community against those of any other class, or have in any way fallen foul of "the general European public." On the contrary, we have described the public interests when these were wantonly neglected by incapable officials, and out of the official circle and its toadies, who had no love for us bef re, we have the best possible reasons for knowing that our recent writings have not made us a single enemy amongst either Europeans or natives, not even, we venture to add, among respectable Mahomedans. We should deserve "B. D.'s" censure if we had refused to allow exaggerated accounts and false statements to be corrected in our columns; but "B. D.'s" own statement on this head is false. No doubt, one or two angry letters were published in the *Gazette* which we might have toned down if we had had a week to think over them; but the *Gazette* is the only paper in Bombay which has attempted to exercise any control over excited correspondents, or has been scrupulous in requiring all letters about the riots to be authenticated before publishing them. When Mr. Souter asked us to correct a mistake we had made, we immediately corrected it. It is true that we did not publish his letter; because we thought he was not acting an honest part towards us, and we were determined to make him show his hand. As regards "B. D.'s" remark that the Editor of the *Gazette* has come forward as "a witness for the prosecution," if the Government is the criminal on trial, that statement is accurate. But to speak of Mr. Maclean's account of what he saw, heard, and suffered on Sunday, the 15th ultimo, as biassed, is not, we contend, fair criticism. The narrative was too impartial for the Government and Mr. Souter—that was its fault. Had Mr. Maclean described Mr. Souter, not as he is, but as he ap ears to be in his own eyes and those of his set, Heavens! what poems of praise would have been sung a l day long by the official chorus in hon ur of the *Bombay Gazette!* Even the *Times* special correspondent would have been nowhere in comparison.—ED. *B. G.*

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY IN A PET.

THE following correspondence has been sent to us for publication:—

To the Hon'ble F. S. Chapman,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.
Apollo House, Bombay, 17th March 1874.

Honourable Sir,—On behalf of the Committee appointed at a meeting of the Parsee community on the 8th instant for the purpose of memorializing the proper authorities in respect of the recent Mahomedan riots, I have the honour to apply for a copy of the despatch forwarded by His Excellency the Governor in Council to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, as also for a copy of the report submitted to Government by the Commissioner of Police on the subject of the riots.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) ARDASIR FRAMJEE,
Solicitor, Bombay.

No. 1618 of 1874.
Judicial Department.

To Ardasir Framjee, Esq.,
Solicitor, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 17th instant, applying on behalf of the Committee appointed at a meeting of the Parsee community on the 8th idem for the purpose of memorializing the proper authorities in respect of the recent Mahomedan riots for a copy of the despatch forwarded by H. E. the Governor in Council to H. M.'s Secretary of State for India, as also for a copy of the report submitted to Government by the Commissioner of Police on the subject of the late riots.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that H. E. in Council must decline to give the copy asked for. From the published report of the proceedings at the meeting at which the Committee was appointed, and from observations in the public Press, H. E. can scarcely doubt that some of those who attended the meeting had had an opportunity of reading a copy of the despatch surreptitiously obtained by some person from some department of the Government.

3. The report of the Commissioner of Police cannot with propriety be furnished at the present juncture.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. NUGENT,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1874.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 18TH MARCH.

THERE has been a perceptible change in the weather during the last fortnight, and though rather warm during the day the mornings and evenings are enjoyable.

Our officiating Judicial Assistant, Mr. Candy, is about leaving on six months' furlough, and it is not as yet known who will succeed him.

The Special Sessions Court, sanctioned last year for a trial of a host of people apprehended by one of the superintendents of the defunct Seebundy Corps, has sentenced five men to be hanged, on conviction of charges of dacoity with murder, four at this station, and one at Joonaghur, and of these two are Gerassias or landholders. The whole of them have, I believe, appealed to the Government against their conviction and sentence. It is lamentable to see people in the position of Gerassias having recourse to dacoity as a means of livelihood, but it is not to be wondered at seeing that they have been reduced to a wretched condition for more than ten years past by having been placed under the absolute control of their Chiefs, who not only encroached upon their rights, but deprived them of the status in society to which they are entitled. Now that the Rajisthanik Court has been established, for the special benefit of the Gerassias, it will be their own fault if they do not seek redress of their grievances from that tribunal.

The young Chief of Bhownuggur, who is now on his travels, will, on his return next month, marry the daughter of the late Chief of Gondul, and the heir-apparent of Joonaghur will marry a third wife in May, the lady being the grand-daughter of the Nawab of Radhunpore and Balasincre.

THE LOSS OF THE ARRACAN BY FIRE.—THE CHIEF OFFICER'S BOAT AT COCHIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, 18TH MARCH.

YESTERDAY morning a boat arrived at Cochin and boarded the British barque Zodiac, in the Cochin Roads. She proved to be the gig of the barque Arracan, with the chief officer and four men in her: these men were at sea in the boat for about 28 days after the vessel was abandoned. The Arracan was burnt at sea in February last. She was commanded by Captain Leslie, and had, all told, 19 men on board. The vessel left Shields on the 19th September last with about 1,500 tons of coals on board for Bombay, and all went well until the 14th February, when signs of smouldering fire in the hold showed themselves. She was then in latitude 3° 26' N. and longitude 65° 30 East. A peculiar smell proceeded from the hold. The men commenced to remove the coals from down the forehatch so as to make an opening into the lower hold. Here it was found quite cool, and there was nothing to show that the coals forhead were on fire. All the hatches were then opened out and kept open until daylight of the 15th. On the 15th morning a thick smoke came up each hatchway with a strong heat and sulphurous smell. The hatches were then battened down, and all ventilation closed by caulking. The vessel was kept thus until the next day, when the after-hatch in the cabin was taken off to get provisions. Sufficient water and provisions were brought on deck to enable the vessel to proceed on her course with the hatches caulked down. All boats were got ready for any emergency. At 4-30 P.M. this day an explosion occurred, blowing up all the hatches. The fore-hatch was blown to the fore-castle deck, and the quarter-hatch was blown up to the hatch house and broken to pieces. Captan Leslie than gave orders to lower the long-boat in the water and put provisions in it. All the hatches were meanwhile put down again. A second explosion took place at about 6 P.M., all hatches were blown up, and a gas flame came up from each hatchway. The boats were then all lowered into the water. At about midnight a third terrific explosion occurred, and flames and smoke came through the cabin towards the deck. The commander then gave orders to the men to take to the boats, he being the last to leave the vessel. The Arracan had then all the sails set, and there was a light breeze from the north-east. The boats hung by the stern; and the vessel being left without a soul on board had the helm hard up and going by the wind. She soon paid off before the wind, causing some difficulties in keeping the boats clear of her. All the boats were let go from the ship, and they laid about until daylight. On Tuesday, the 17th, all the boats went alongside of the vessel. Captain Leslie, the chief officer, and four men went on board, trimmed the sails, and got the vessel to her course again; the other men remaining in the boats, getting sails, &c., ready. They found that the cabin deck was on fire; the force pump was put to work, and a large quantity of water thrown into the hold. This was done during the day with the use of the force pump and buckets. In the evening, the smoke came up thicker, and the throwing of water was stopped. At 6 P.M. the second mate and one man stopped on board to steer the vessel, the rest getting into the boats. One boat was kept close up under the stern for the two men on board. At about 10 P.M. the smoke was coming up in dense volumes, and the second officer and the man left the ship. All boats remained by the ship. At 2 A.M. the vessel was in a blaze fore and aft; and in the morning there was nothing to be seen but the hull of the ship and the foremast standing. There was no more necessity for remaining by her, and all the boats left together, steering N. E. by E. The captain was in charge of the long-boat, and there were eight men besides him in her; the chief officer and four men took to the gig and the second officer and four men had the pinnace. They kept company until the 20th. On the 20th, it was resolved that it would be better to separate and each boat to look out for herself. The boats were provisioned and supplied with nautical instruments, and all agreed to steer for Cochin and meet at that place if possible. About 7 P.M. the boats parted company, the pinnace and gig going together, and the long-boat by herself. The pinnace and gig kept company until Monday night, the 23rd, when there was a strong breeze with a heavy sea from the north-east and both boats were obliged to heave to. At 7 P.M. the second mate had to keep his boat under canvas as she would not lay to. At daylight, the chief officer could not see the second mate's boat. The chief officer remained hove to until noon, but there were no signs of the other boat at all. He then determined to proceed on his course. The boat arrived at one of the Maldive Islands on the 9th March, from which she took some water and rice. The same day the boat left the island. On the 12th, at midnight, a steamer passed her. The men in the gig hailed and blew a fog horn, but no attention was paid or attracted. The steamer was so close as one and a half mile from the boat. On the 15th, a ship was seen, and the men pulled for her. They boarded her at 8 A.M. and she proved to be the Benton, of Liverpool, Captain Elliot, from Bombay to Liverpool. The chief officer and the men were treated with every kindness, and, after getting sufficient provision, they left the vessel in the evening and proceeded to Cochin. The boat reached Cochin, 1 have said, yesterday. Captain Garrick, of the Zodiac, gave them a hearty breakfast; and they are now on the hands of the Government, under the rules of the Board of Trade.

The Arracan was a wooden ship of 1,013 tons and belonged to the port of Greenock.

It is hoped that the second officer and his men have been picked up by some passing vessel.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.—Nearly Rs. 1,000 had been subscribed at Broach in aid of the Bengal Relief Fund.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, who is now on leave to Europe, has been granted an extension of leave for three months.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday one Goolam Ali Mirza got seriously injured whilst employed at a crane in the Sassoon Dock. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

CHIEFS OF NOWANUGGUR AND RAJCOTE.—The young Chiefs of Nowanuggur and Rajcote, who lately returned from their pilgrimage to Benares, have on the invitation of H. H. Mulharao gone to Baroda.

JURORS (Special and Common) summoned to serve at the Special Sessions will not be required to attend at the High Court to-day (Monday), but must present themselves to-morrow, Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 10 A.M.

COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.—We learn that Mr. Shaw Stewart, of the Bombay Civil Service, will act as Collector of Bombay, in room of Mr. Ravenscroft, who has been appointed Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.—The Honorary Secretary of the Races has requested us to notify to those gentlemen who did not attend the settling on Saturday, and who have money to pay, that the amount of their accounts should be forwarded to him at No. 155, Malabar Hill.

THE WEATHER IN KURRACHEE.—The weather is getting warmer day by day, but the mornings and evening are pleasant. For the past few days high winds, raising clouds of dust, have been prevailing. We fear the hot weather will set in very early this year. —*Sind News.*

THE SONAPORE RIOT.—It is stated that Messrs. Mayhew, Ferguson, Inverarity, Pherozshah, and Ardashir Kapadia have been retained to defend the ten Parsee prisoners, who have been committed to the Sessions charged with rioting at Sonapore on Sunday the 15th February last.

DACOITY.—Seven men of the coolie caste were charged before the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, with committing dacoity at a place called Withlapore. Five of the prisoners were acquitted; while the two others were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE "HITECHU."—The editor and proprietor of the *Hitechu* newspaper at Ahmedabad, who was fined the other day Rs. 500, on a charge of defamation, has filed an appeal against the decision of the lower Court in the District Judge's Court. The appeal comes on for hearing on the 24th inst.

PRODUCE RATES IN KURRACHEE.—The following are the rates that ruled in the Kurrachee market on the 13th instant of the principal articles of produce:—Sind Cotton Rs. 15-8 per maund of 84 lbs; Khandahar wool, 25 8 to 27; Khelat wool, 14 to 17 per maund of 84 lbs; Mooltan indigo, 46 to 56; Khyrpoor indigo, 70 to 80 per maund of 82 lbs; gram, 16-4 to 16-8; wheat, 23-4 to 23-8 per candy of 656 lbs.—*Sind News.*

INFANTICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on Friday on the body of a newborn infant that was found alive in a vacant piece of ground opposite Trimbuck Purshotum Street on the morning of the 19th inst. It was removed by the police to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where it was discovered that its skull was fractured. Shortly after its admittance the child died from the effects of the fracture The inquiry stands adjourned to enable the police to discover the mother of the child.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—A Madrassee named Mudray Mayajee was charged before the Acting Senior Magistrate on Saturday with assaulting one Syed Busoo Mustoo, a constable in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. On Friday evening, while the complainant was doing duty on the line at Colaba, he found the prisoner sitting near the line. He told him to leave that place, whereupon prisoner rushed upon him and gave him a blow with a stick and tore his coat. The magistrate upon the evidence adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15, with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE OLD SECRETARIAT.—Orders have been issued to have the Old Secretariat repaired at once, in order that the Military Finance Office, now at Poona, may be located in this ancient building in Bombay. About a month will be occupied in making the necessary repairs and alterations. This is not a new idea, the intention having existed of carrying out this plan at Christmas last, as we then stated; but the apprehended famine in Bengal prevented any expenditure then of the public money more than was absolutely necessary. The Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, has received orders to go to work at once, and soon the change will be effected.—*Argus.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, on Wednesday at midday, for the disposal of the following business:—

I.—The Honourable Mr. Chapman will take the usual affirmation of office and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty.

II.—The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

1. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the "Bill to amend Bombay Act No. II. of 1864, providing for the Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels, and to provide for the Examination of Engineers of Steam Vessels."

Report of the Select Committee on the Jails Bill.

3. Letters from the Inspector General of Prisons, Senior Assistant Judge, Sholapoor, and Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, regarding the Jails Bill.

III.—Bills and orders of the day:—

1. Bill No. I. of 1874.—A Bill to authorize the making of Street Tramways in Bombay.—*First Reading.*

2. Bill No. II. of 1873.—A Bill for the Regulation of Jails in the City and Presidency of Bombay and the enforcement of discipline therein.—*Second Reading.*

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 21st March 1874.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A SPECIAL Sessions of Oyer and Terminer will be held this morning at the High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott. The pleas of the prisoners will be taken to-day, when the jurors are not required to attend, and the Sessions will then be adjourned until to-morrow, when the trial will commence. The following cases have been committed:—

1. Amber Ali bin Ahya and sixty-one other Mahomedans, committed by Mr. Connon, for being members of an unlawful assembly, and for joining and continuing in an unlawful assembly, in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street on the 13th February 1874, or elsewhere in Bombay, knowing that such unlawful assembly had been commanded in the manner prescribed by law to disperse.

2. Shaik Cassum Shaik Chand, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for being a member of an unlawful assembly, rioting and committing mischief.

3. Rassid Furreed and twenty-nine other Mahomedans and eight Parsees, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for committing riot and mischief at Sonapore on the 15th February, being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting armed with deadly weapons.

4. Pestonjee Merwanjee and Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for committing riot, being members of an unlawful assembly, and rioting armed with deadly weapons.

5. Mabrook Seedee and Prahan Seedee, committedly Mr. Nana Morojee, for committing riot and mischief being members of an unlawful assembly, committing theft in a building, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.

In all one hundred and five prisoners have been committed for trial, ninety-five of whom are Mahomedans and ten Parsees.

CRICKET.

ON Saturday a cricket match came off between the "Ordnance" and "Fort" eleven, the latter gaining the day by five runs and 8 wickets to spare. It may here be mentioned that the Fort C. C. has been lately organised, and consists of players who are mostly collegians and employés in the New Secretariat Buildings. The Ordnance Cricket Club has been long in existence, and consists of conductors and sub-conductors belonging to the Grand Arsenal. On the side of the "Ordnance," Messrs. Penstone and Harwood did good service, making 33 and 14 runs respectively; Messrs. Holland, Broadwell and Fosser fielded very well. Messrs. Brady, Murray and McGarry were noticed with amazement at their activity in fielding; A. Muirhead's wicket-keeping and batting were excellent. On the whole a pleasant day was spent. The return match, if all goes well, will be played some time in Easter.

CHEVALIER BLONDIN AND THE PARSEES.

WE have been requested by Mons. Blondin to publish the following few lines as a grateful tribute of his respect he wishes to pay before leaving Bombay to-morrow for China and Australia to the Parsee ladies and gentlemen who have patronised his exhibitions on the Esplanade:—

"When I arrived in Bombay I expected that I would get bumper houses, but I was sorely disappointed, as the Mahomedans of Bombay disturbed its peace and harmony, and prevented many hundreds of people, chiefly Parsees, from availing themselves of the opportunity of witnessing any performances. Just as I had made up my mind to proceed to China and Australia, some Parsee gentemen requested me to prolong my stay, and indeed I was not sorry for this, for within the last two weeks, I was gratified to see the arena of my tent filled and graced evening after evening by the presence of several hundred Parsee ladies and gentlemen, accompanied with their families and friends, I feel I owe a debt of gratitude to this well known community of Bombay, and as a source of considerable gratification to me. While I bid them farewell, I beg publicly to tender them my heart-felt thanks for their kindness and attention paid to me.

p. J. F. BLONDIN,
Ch. Niand.

21st March 1874.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 19th instant:—

Read letter from the Officiating Chief Engineer dated 11th March 1874, recommending that steps be taken, by the appointment of a committee or otherwise, to have the Frere Road continued across Warree Bunder station land to Laurence da Lima Street in Mazagon.

Resolution.—A copy of the Officiating Chief Engineer's letter to be sent to Government with a request that the matter may receive their attention.

Read memo. of arrangement proposed by the Chairman of the Trustees and the Quarter Master General of the Army to be made for the better accommodation of troops landing and embarking at Carnac Bunder. It is that a separate shed be erected on the other side of the line of rail, opposite to the present troop shed and in prolongation of the present baggage sorting shed, opportunity to be taken to improve the baggage shed accommodation which has been found inadequate. The details of the arrangement to be settled by the Brigadier General, Bombay District, in concert with the Trustees.

Resolution—The Chief Engineer should be request to prepare a plan and estimate for carrying out the wishes of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the better accommodation of troops at Carnac Bunder.

The Committee appointed by Trustees' resolution No. 299 of 5th March recommend that all roads on the Elphinstone estate to the west of the "Strand" with those between the west of the Strand and the west end of Malet Bunder should be made over to the Municipality.

The Chairman reported that at an interview he had had with the Municipal Commissioner it had been considered by them that if a rebate of Rs. 25,000 for maintenance of roads, were allowed by the Municipality it might be desirable to permit the roads to remain in the possession of the Trustees for another year.

Read Resolution of the Town Council, No. 308 of 17th March, intimating that they consider the proposed rebate of Rs. 25 000 to be high and would prefer to adhere to the arrangements between the Chairman of the Port Trust and the Municipal Commissioner with the amendments therein, as approved by the Council at the meeting of 3rd February.

Resolution.—As there appears likely to be a difficulty in coming to an agreement with the Municipality regarding the transfer of the roads on the Elphinstone Estate to their charge, the Chairman is authorized to negotiate with the Municipal Commissioner for a rebate of the sum payable to the Municipality, on condition that the Trustees retain the roads for another year.

MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Saturday afternoon last, for the election of a chairman in the room of Captain G. F. Henry, resigned. There was a fair attendance of members.

On the motion of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Narayan Vasudeo was called to the chair, which he took amidst applause.

The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read. A letter from Mr. James Taylor, Sheriff of Bombay, stated that he was unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting. Captain Henry's letter of resignation was read by Mr. Barrow, the Secretary.

Dr. Blaney said he rose to move a resolution. It was not that the resignation of the chairman made it incumbent upon them to pass a vote of thanks to him; and on this occasion he thought all present would agree with him that Captain Henry had proved an able and satisfactory chairman (applause); and though he had not long been working with them, he (Dr. Blaney) was sure that during his time Captain Henry had given the fullest satisfaction to them all. (Applause.) He, therefore proposed that "the thanks of this Corporation be communicated to Captain G. F. Henry for the able, satisfactory, and courteous manner in which he discharged the duties of chairman."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and carried with acclamation.

The Chairman said—I rise to propose a resolution, which I have no doubt will receive the unanimous assent of this Corporation. (Cheers.) It is that J. A. Forbes, Esq., be elected chairman in place of Captain Henry, resigned. (Applause.) It is scarcely necessary for me to remind you of the very great interest Mr. Forbes has invariably taken in the civic affairs of this city, and I feel sure that it would be impossible for us to elect a worthier successor to our late excellent chairman. The earnestness of purpose characteristic of him (Mr. Forbes) is a guarantee that the interests and claims of this city will be carefully watched and zealously advanced. Being convinced that the nomination will be eminently acceptable to you, I will not waste further time by urging the adoption of my proposition. I therefore propose that J. A. Forbes, Esq., be elected chairman in place of Captain Henry, resigned. (Applause.)

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Narayen hereupon left the chair and invited Mr. Forbes to take it.

Mr. Forbes tendered his hearty thanks to the meeting for the kind way in which mention had been made of him. He could only say that, if he could be of any help to the Corporation in municipal affairs, he would do his best to promote its interests. (Hear, hear.) He was afraid that the attention which municipal matters would require from the Chairman would be rather a strain upon his time; but he assured the meeting he would do his best under the circumstances; and if he found that the task was too much for him, he would tender his resignation. (Cries of No, No.) He was glad to see from the reports of proceedings of the Town Council that there was to be no scheme of fresh taxation for some time. He thought it was a very necessary point to keep in mind that the taxation should be adjusted to the means of the taxpayers (hear, hear); and no one could say that the present was a fitting time for imposing additional taxation. He for one did not think this was a time for increased taxation in Bombay. He would express a hope that before long the times would improve, and that a better state of things would admit of many desirable improvements being effected. The telegram received that day from England, to the effect that Government had resolved that a loan of ten millions sterling should be raised for the relief of the present distress, was a very satisfactory omen; and he hoped it was but the straw that showed the turn in the tide, and that we should see India advancing in material prosperity. (Applause.) The policy pursued by the late Government of withdrawing large cash balances from this country was injurious; and it was satisfactory to notice that it was put an end to. He hoped that the prosperity of India, and the prosperity of Bombay as her largest town, would increase. He again thanked the meeting for the kind way in which he had been elected chairman.

The meeting then broke up.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. HINDOSTAN, Captain C. Fraser, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English Mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Colonel Hathway. — Colonel A. R. E. Hutchinson, and infant.
Major J. G. Forbes.
Dr. W. Eddowes.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. R. F. Phillips. — Sirdar Dyall Sing.
Dr. W. P. Harris. — Mr. J. Murdock.
Mr. D. J. Mackenzie, and Captain Hogg's two children. — Mr. H. Grant. Colonel and Mrs. Natior.
Mr. W. T. Berners. — The Rev. David Brodie.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. W. L. Watson. — Mr. Stokes.
Mr. R. L. Upton. — Dr. Gibbon.
Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland. — Major Castell.
General Hon'ble Frvd. Thesiger. — Mr. Re fev.
Mr. E. P. Henderson. — Mrs. Stainforth.

FOR GIBRALTAR—Mr. J. L. Fernandes.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. W. Boyacke. — Mr. O. Gulshaw.

FOR ADEN—Four deck passengers.

HIGH COURT.—19TH MARCH.

(Before the HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL, AT THE RELATION OF HAJI ZEINEL ABEDIN SHIRAZI AND OTHERS *v.* FATMA SULTAN BEGUM AND ANOTHER.

This case was called on for further direction on the Commissioner's report on Thursday last. It was a case brought by the relators against the defendant in respect of the endowment of the Persian Musjid at the Baboola Tank founded by Fatma Begum's late husband, Hajee Mahomed Hoossein Shirazi. The decretal order in the case was made about two years ago. But as certain charges of misappropriation of the funds were brought by the relators against the defendant, Sir Charles Sargent said that, if they (the relators) desired that the accounts should go before the Commissioner, they should be sent to him. The relators insisted upon it, and the accounts were referred to the Commissioner. The accounts of the defendant were audited and were found to be correct in all respects, and the Commissioner reported accordingly. The case now came on for further directions. The Advocate-General appeared for the relators, and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson for the defendant.

His Lordship, in disposing of the case, said that he agreed with Lord Westbury that the rule as to giving relators their costs out of the estate had been carried too far. If it could be shown that they acted *bona fide* and on reasonable grounds for putting the law into motion, they ought and would receive at the hands of the Court every consideration; but if the Court saw that the proceedings were instituted not *bona fide* or without reasonable or probable grounds, it was the duty of the Court to make them pay the penalty of the improper proceedings. In this case, no account whatever was asked for by the relators before the commencement of the suit; that after the commencement of the suit, the first relator had asked for an account, which was rendered to him, but he (as he admitted in his evidence at the trial) did not personally examine it; and yet both in person and by his counsel, when the suit was disposed of, he insisted upon the accounts being sent before the Commissioner. They appeared before the Commissioner by their solicitor; but gave no evidence in support of their charges against the defendant and had taken no steps to vary the Commissioner's report. On the other hand, Fatma Begum had done all that was just and proper as regards the accounts, which exonerated her from the grave charges of fraud made against her in the plaint and correspondence. Seeing, therefore, that the accounts were recklessly asked for, and the proceedings in the Master's office were unnecessary, his Lordship decreed that the relators pay the defendant Fatma Sultan Begum all the costs incurred by her in taking the accounts. Costs of the day to be paid out of the estate.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

(From the Overland Summary of the Bombay Gazette.)

The pressure on the money market has now become more intense owing solely to the requirements of Government in connection with the famine in Bengal. The above Return, when compared with that of the previous week, shows a diminution of about 29 lacs in the Treasury Balances, and about 40 lacs more have since been withdrawn. The drain of silver is doubtless proceeding on a greater scale in Calcutta, where money is very scarce, and where the Bank of Bengal, on Monday last, again raised its rates of interest and discount, and increased its margin for loans on Government Securities by 10 per cent., which amounts to a stoppage of business of this description. The action of the Bank of Bombay in raising its rates on Wednesday last was not unexpected, but loans are, and have been for some time past, practically unobtainable. Following those movements, sterling exchange has, with the exception of an easier feeling, which was perceptible for a short time only on Friday, had a firm, rising, tendency throughout, closing at an advance of ⅜ per cent. for sight, and of ⅜ to 1 per cent. for usances. The course which the Government of India would adopt, in order to replace the famine expenditure, has now been set at rest by the announcement on Saturday that a Bill has passed the House of Commons for the issue in London of a loan of 10 millions sterling, of which 3 millions are required immediately. The immediate object of the loan apparently is to relieve the Indian Government of the ordinary bi-monthly drawings in London, and of the arrears of drawings which accumulated when exchange fell so low in November last. Assuming that this is so, Bar Silver will take the place of Council Drafts, as the chief medium of remittance to India during the next 7 or 8 months, and the necessary delay in assaying the silver, and bringing it into circulation, will materially increase the monetary difficulty in the short period of the shipping season which yet remains. Now the balance of silver in the Mint, and which will be added to the circulation by about the 2nd April, is 73½ lacs, and the amount known to be on the way to India is about 60 lacs only. We apprehend, therefore, that the effect of the loan will be to strengthen sterling exchange and keep rates high until export operations cease with the approach of the S. W. monsoon, by which time, moreover, it is surmised that the chief difficulties of the famine will have been overcome. Meantime the ordinary expenditure of the empire will proceed, and the greater portion of the extraordinary famine expenditure—money, the bulk of which will not soon, if ever, come again into circulation—has, we fear, yet to be drawn from the impoverished Treasuries, which the revenue collections of the country can only gradually replenish.

THE KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Friday, 13th March.

(Concluded from Thursday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

SIR CHARLES SARGENT—There are two questions—first, whether by your written statement you call upon the parties to interplead, and, second, whether, if you do so, looking upon the whole of your conduct in this suit, you are entitled to have any costs?

The Advocate-General—Then I say that your Lordships have heard this suit ever since the conclusion of the discussion, and I ask if the defendant has taken any part which entitles him to be looked upon in any light except that of a perfectly impartial stake-holder. Now I don't say for a moment that until the payment into Court, that until the settlement of the question of jurisdiction, there may not be grounds to warrant the Court to give costs so far. I do say so subsequent to the point of jurisdiction. I say that since the determination of the issue of jurisdiction we have taken no part whatever. Neither adverse to one party nor supporting the other as to the question between these two claimants. I say we have taken no part upon these issues adverse to the plaintiff, or corroborative of the defendant. I asked your Lordships to be relieved from further attendance in regard to the discussion upon these issues, because we took no part in them. I only appeared because we were called upon to produce a number of documents, and beyond that have taken no part in the discussion. The issues raised by the second defendant were abandoned. He didn't formally withdraw them, but he practically abandoned them. Then I say on what principle am I to be called upon to pay these costs.

The Chief Justice—If you had paid him the money when he got the certificate you should not have had to do it. It is all on account of your client not having endorsed those promissory notes that this suit has been rendered necessary. Your client made a pretence of giving them, but didn't do it.

The Advocate-General—I object to that phrase.

The Chief Justice—It was nothing else to give him the notes unendorsed. Then he gave them back to you to get them endorsed, and they were not given back to him but held tight till this suit was brought.

The Advocate-General—Your Lordships have heard a great deal of *ex-parte* evidence which has made your Lordships form a strong opinion one way. But supposing your Lordships are perfectly justified in holding that opinion, the whole of the case that was necessary for my learned friend, after the issues had been abandoned by the second defendant, would have been over in ten minutes. I would have undertaken to finish the case in ten questions. Instead of that my learned friend says he wants to raise specific issues, and have specific decisions. Your Lordships yourself said I see what you are aiming at, and I don't see that I should help you.

Sir Charles Sargent—Yours is perhaps a stronger case than that in which the plaintiff says he is merely not indebted because you said you didn't mean to dispute the title. That is on the question of the second costs having been unnecessary.

The Advocate-General—I don't dispute any view your Lordships may take down to the settlement of the issue of jurisdiction.

Sir Charles Sargent—Here again there are two questions; first, are you liable to the costs of their proving their title, and secondly, for the costs which may have been incurred unnecessarily since.

The Advocate-General—What I say is that the whole case as regards my client might have been disposed of in five minutes after your Lordships disposed of the question of jurisdiction.

Mr. Macpherson—All yesterday was engaged in putting in exhibits to show the conduct of the first defendant with a view to costs. My learned friend will do me the justice of saying that yesterday morning I said that if my learned friend would agree to pay costs we should be saved the trouble of going into this question, and he said "most certainly not."

The Advocate-General—I say as to that my learned friend is not entitled in a suit of this nature to give evidence on what he is pleased to call previous misconduct.

Sir Charles Sargent—There was no issue raised as to that?

The Advocate-General—None it was all irrelevant. And I say there is no pretence whatever for wasting the time of the Court for a whole day giving evidence on irrelevant matter. If my learned friend is entitled to costs he might have got his decree and costs as soon as the questions of jurisdiction was settled, because there was then no defendant. I say it is preposterous that a defendant who has taken no part should be called upon to pay costs. When the question of jurisdiction was decided there was an end to the case. The issues my learned friend afterwards raised were issues which one of your Lordships said were immaterial. Under these circumstances, whatever decision your Lordships may come to regarding the costs previous to the settlement of the question of jurisdiction, I say it would be unjustifiable to make my client pay the costs of the last three days.

Mr. Farran next addressed the Court on behalf of the second defendant as follows—My Lords, in the few observations I propose to address to the Court on the subject of the costs of my client, I trust I won't be considered as receding from the position I took up at the time that the question of jurisdiction was determined against my client, namely, to take no further part in the proceedings. At that time we asked to be dismissed from the suit.

Sir Charles Sargent—You didn't disclaim all interest. Mr. Latham refused to disclaim any interest in the fund. What he said didn't amount to a disclaimer.

Mr. Farran—I at present wish to show that I don't wish to recede from the position we then took up, namely, the desire to be dismissed from the suit. From the time that the Thakore died I admit that my client has considered, rightly or wrongly, that he was entitled to succeed to that estate. Well, I say from that time we certainly claimed to be the heir of Bhugwutsingjee, and our title we endeavoured to prove to the Government of this country. When this suit was brought in this Court it was brought not against my client but against the Secretary of State, who was in possession of certain money, your Lordships and Sir Charles Sargent think wrongfully in possession of certain moneys, which under the certificate of the Court the plaintiff was entitled to receive. This money the Secretary of State refused to hand over to the plaintiff, and she accordingly filed her suit against the Secretary of State. At that time my client was out of the jurisdiction of the Court, and all practical purposes would have been served if the plaintiff had sent a notice to my client that the suit had been brought, and asked ing my client if he wished to take part in these proceedings. My Lords, I admit that if that notice had been sent to my client, and if my client in pursuance of that notice had asked to come in and be made a defendant, and the issues had been found against us, I admit your Lordships would necessarily follow the usual practice and give the costs against the persons against whom the issues had been found. That was, however, not the case. In order to serve some purpose of his own, my learned friend insisted on making us a party. That being so, we were brought into this Court against our will. As soon as the time came for raising the point, we endeavoured to esc

surely have escaped observation that in regard to the principal items actual Customs, or other reliable returns formed the basis of the calculations.

45. It is quite true no doubt that the rapidly recovering ability of the United States to meet the English demands may affect the exports of Dharwar cotton to England, but there is a large export trade in this staple to foreign ports, and when Indian cotton was cheaper in the English Market than it is now, or is ever likely to become again, the growth in Dharwar was not materially less than it is now. It seems also probable that Dharwar cotton shipped direct to ports in the Mediterranean, Adriatic or Black Seas, will always be able to compete with American Cotton, which reaches those ports via Liverpool or Havre, and that the construction of this railway will in reality save the trade in this staple to the Southern Maratta Country. It will also help to keep up the supply for local mills in the city of Bombay, and in other parts of this Presidency.

46. It has also been advanced with great force that the competition of American cotton in the Europe markets is not a good reason for relaxing efforts in this country, but on the contrary should rather stimulate efforts for facilitating and cheapening transport so that the Indian produce may be in a better position to compete than it now is.

47. It is only reasonable and fair also in consider ig this railway to give it some credit for the effect it could not fail to have on the country it would traverse, even if it be held that its direct results as a speculation would be doubtful. The indirect advantages which would accrue to Government if the railway were made, were adverted to by the Committee' in their 72nd para., and embraced an increased land assessment of about 1½ lakh of rupees per annum, increased forest revenue, increased consumption of salt, and diminution of smuggling. These should not be lost sight of, and if not sufficient to turn a wavering scale, it should also be considered that the case has been rendered as doubtful as the Committee's figures make it, only by adopting a high estimate of construction, a cautious and safe estimate of gross traffic and a very high rate of working expenses. It may also be urged in favour of the line, apart from its prospects as a mere speculation, that in the case of a famine in the Southern Maratha Country, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, without a communication of this kind, to relieve the inhabitants of that part of India; and in the event of a stoppage of traffic or a breakdown of the Bhore Ghauts, it would be an immense advantage to have an outlet for the trade of Southern India. The imprudence of concentrating all the trade on a single line, with a weak part like the Ghaut incline, has already been noticed and adverted to by the Government of India. Bearing in mind the probability that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway may not ultimately be able to take all the traffic between the Southern and South Eastern parts of Hindostan with the Western Coast, it would be a great advantage to have an alternative route to afford the required relief.

48. It is *possible* no doubt that the Carwar Railway, if constructed, might prove a disappointment, but at least it may be remarked that if the cautiously and guardedly framed estimates of the Committee are not accepted as giving a fair and reasonable expectation of safety, it is difficult to understand what assurrances could be obtained that would justify the State in authorising the prosecution of any similar undertaking. Certainly, His Excellency in Council believes that in no case of any State or other railway undertaken or projected in India have calculations been made in such detail and so reliable, to show that the work might be undertake with a fair prospect of financial success—

I have &c.,
M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R.E,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle 16th March 1874,

Railway Department.

FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT OF BOMBAY,
TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

SIR,—In my letter of this day's date, the Government of India have been addressed on the subject of a railway from Gadak to Bellary, also on the general question of a line from Karwar to Bellary, and I am now directed, with reference to the Government of Indias despatch to the Secretary of State No. 87 R., dated 9th April 1873, and to para. 5 of the Secretary of State's reply, despatch No. 161, dated 6th November 1873, to forward a further communication from Messrs. Nicol & Co. on the question of the concession to them of this railway under certain terms.

2. His Excellency in Council, I am directed to say would prefer to see the railway undertaken directly by the State, if it could be so arranged; but if it be still thought that the financial prospects held out are not sufficiently good to justify this course, he would desire, in submitting this further communication, to offer a few remarks on the papers above referred to in respect to the proposal put forward by Messrs. Nicol & Co., and to the security offered by them, which is held by the Government of India and the Secretary of State to be insufficient.

3. In the 4th and 5th paras. of the Government of India's despatch the force of the arguments in favour of Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s proposal, is to some extent admitted, and it seems from the purport of the Government of India's despatch, and from the Secretary of State's reply, that reserving certain points of detail for satisfactory adjustment, and provided that adequate security were forthcoming, the arrangement suggested would not be unfavourably regarded in the event of its being decided that the line should not be carried out directly by the Secretary of State.

4. It will be convenient first to consider the subject of the security offered.

5. It is urged by Messrs. Nicol & Co. that the traffic which is already existent would on the railway, develope more quickly than the Government of India have calculated, but adopting the figures of the Government of India in this respect, they submit that there has been an error in the calculation of the Government of India and that the amount which would stand to the credit of the guarantee fund at the commencement of the 4th year would be £55,000 and not £28,000 as shown by the Government of India. An error in the Government of India's calculations has arisen from their having omitted to allow for the accumulation of interest on the guarantee fund, but Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s calculations are complicated by the consideration of the error made in the original report regarding the pay of the Locomotive Superintendent; this error need not be noticed, and in this basis adopted by the Government of India, the calculation would stand as follows:—

1st Year's Working.	
Net Revenue 40 per cent. on £25,000	£ 10,000
Interest on Guarantee Fund £100,000	„ 4,000
Contribution from Guarantee Fund	„ 39,000
Interest on Capital expended at 4 per cent.	„ £ 44,000
2nd Year's Working.	
Net Revenue 40 per cent. on £50,000	£ 20,000
Interest on Guarantee Fund £100,000	„ 2,800
Contribution from Guarantee Fund	„ 21,200
Interest on Capital at 4 per cent	£ 44,000
3rd Year's Working.	
Net Revenue 40 per cent. on £75,000	£ 30,000
Interest on Guarantee Fund £48,880	„ 1,952
Contribution from Guarantee Fund	„ 12,048
Interest on Capital at 4 per cent	£ 44,000
4th and Subsequent Years.	
Net Revenue 40 per cent. on £107,000	£ 40,000

leaving £4,000 to be made up annually from the Guarantee Fund, now reduced to £36,752, which is the present value of an annuity of £4,000 for 12 years.

6. If this calculation be admitted, and if the lower rate of net revenue estimated by the Karwar Committee be adopted, the Guarantee Fund would be expended in 15 years after date of opening in the improbable event of there being no expansion of traffic after the 4th year, or if the working expenses should continue at the high rate assumed viz., 60 per cent. on the gross earnings.

7. But Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s proposal was that the first year's interest after the opening of the line should be added to capital, and if this be agreed to, the results would be as follows:—

1st Year.

The net revenue of the first year is £10 000 as before, and the interest on the Guarantee Fund amounts to £4,000, then, to make up the 4 per cent. interest on capital £50,000 to-day, and the total capital expenditure after the first year's working becomes £1,130,000 and 4 per cent. on this amounts to £45,200.

2nd Year.

Net Revenue as before	£20,000
Interest on Guarantee Fund £100,000	„ 4,000
Contribution from Guarantee Fund	„ 21,200
	£45,200

3rd Year.

Net Revenue as before	£30,000
Interest on Guarantee Fund £78,800	„ 3,152
Contribution from Guarantee Fund	„ 12,048
	£45,200

4th and subsequent Years.

Net revenue as before £40,000 leaving £5,200 to be made up annually from the Guarantee Fund, now reduced to £66,752, which is the present value of an annuity of £5,200 for 18 years. Thus the fund would not be exhausted until 21 years after opening the line to traffic.

8. Even according to these figures the gaurantee seems to be reasonably good; but it is taking an unfavourable view of the prospects of the line to calculate that the traffic over it will envelope as slowly as the Government of India assume, if it be considered that the main items of produce on which the calculations have been based are not conjectural, but are already represented in the slow, difficult, and costly, traffic of the ordinary bullock cart of the country.

9. If, instead of assuming that the moderate amount of traffic calculated on by the Committee will not be attained till the fourth year, it be calculated that the full result will be reached on the third year, or if retaining the term of four years the traffic of the first be estimated at a higher rate than one fourth of the whole, the above result would be very greatly modified in favour of the proposal.

10. The Government of India are under a misapprehension in assuming that Messrs. Nicol & Co have required that they should have a contract for the line on the Committee's estimate; such a stipulation appears nowhere in this correspondence; what was proposed was that Messrs. Nicol & Co., should arrange for the construction of the railway, Government advancing whatever funds might be required for that purpose, and that the work should be constructed under a Government supervision similar to that which is exercised on the guaranteed lines.

11. There was, therefore, no question of risking £100,000 to secure a profit of at least £200,000 on the contract, and this Government, I am desired to say, would never have favoured such an arrangement.

12. There being then no question of a contract, a little consideration will show that the arrangement proposed would be the exact converse of the guaranteed system. In the latter all the efforts of Government are required to prevent extravagant outlay of capital, on which interest is guaranteed by the State; but on Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s plan, as the railway and works, when completed, would be the security of Government for the capital advanced after the exhaustion of the guarantee fund, it is evident that the efforts of Government would be required more to ensure a sufficient outlay and the execution of sound and durable works than to restrict expenditure on needlessly costly ones.

13. The endeavours of the guarantees would be to expend as little capital as possible, so as to obtain the largest practicable dividend and to save the guarantee fund, and efforts in that direction might easily be pushed too far.

14. In this respect as leading to economy of construction the advantages of Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s plan over that of the ordinary guaranteed system are obvious and substantial.

15. It may now be remarked that the main reason which apparently induced the Government of India to view Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s proposals with some apprehension is the probability which they gather from the reports and calculations of their Consulting Engineer, Mr. Molesworth, that the line might be constructed for £200,000 under the Committee's estimate, and this, I am to submit, the question of any supposed contract with Messrs. Nicol & Co. being disposed of, is not only a strong argument in favour of the proposal, but a still stronger one in favour of the execution of the line by Government itself.

16. Assuming the capital outlay to be £220,000, the estimated traffic earnings would be nearly 4·9 per cent., and it is hardly fair to the project to reckon the capital needed at the higher figure when the Government's own risk is concerned, and to reject Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s plan on the assumption that they will be able to make large contract profits by adopting the lower sum in the case of their proposa...

17. As regards the Government of India's paras 11 and 12, it is understood that the principle of their plan being accepted Messrs. Nicol & Co. are prepared to accept an arrangement which shall place the works as much under the immediate control of the Government Officers as the ordinary guaranteed railways are, i.e., that all estimates, and indent for stores, and all actual execution of works should be directly subject to the orders and approval of Government; except on this arraugement, His Excellency in Council would not support the proposition.

18. So also as regards para. 13 the same arrangement that is in force with the guaranteed companies is contemplated, *i. e.*, a maximum scale of fares within which the grantees would be permitted to exercise discretion; as, however, if it expressly stated that the particular line under discussion must be regarded entirely in a commercial light it is not understood what circumstances would be likely to arise which would render it advisable to reduce fares and freights to an extent that would bar a fair profit; except in the case of a famine, or under such circumstances as would require the Government for the general benefit to carry some item or items of traffic at prices that would involve a loss; but in this case it would be the same thing whether such loss were incurred on the working of a State Railway or whether the difference between the normal and reduced rates were paid by the Government to the grantees in the same way that the difference between the tariff rate, and the rate at which grain is now being carried to the famine districts of Bengal, is made good to the guaranteed companies by Government.

19. The proposal is, as is observed in the Government of India's 14th para., a novel one, but His Excellency in Council does not, I am desired to say, with the experience that has now been obtained in working the guaranteed system, anticipate that any great or insuperable difficulty would be met with in reducing an agreement embodying i to a workable form.—I have, &c.,

M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1874.

HIGH COURT.—23RD MARCH.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.]

LONG CAUSES.

165-73—G. J. Mody—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Lalbhoy Vullubhoy and another—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company Limited v the Colaba Press Company Ld.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

125-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Dewjee Virjee v Poonja Waljee—Remington, Hore and Langley.

144-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff v Henry Gamble and another—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

152-73—Jefferson and Payne—Harroon Latiff v Bhawa Nensee and others—M. B. Barbhaya.

153-73—Jefferson and Payne—Currimkhan bin Suddoo-Khan v Bhawa Nensee and others—M.B. Barbhaya.

447-72—Chalk and Turner—Nanabhoy Sorabjee Governor v Soorupchund Damersey S.—Dallas and Lynch.

233-72—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchunder v The G. I. P. Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSE.

490-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardaser Wadia, v Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co.—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

754-69—Tyabee and Sayani—Mahaluxmeebai widow v Sewdas Purshotumdas—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

30-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation v Mancookram Nanabhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

LONG CAUSES.

817-71—Jefferson and Payne—Trikamjee Premjee v Bai Ladcore—Dallas and Lynch.

593-72—Prescot and Winter—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia v. Jamsetjee Fuckerjee G—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

699-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Mankuverbai widow v. Postonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas and Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

851-73—Jefferson and Payne—Jethabhoy Haribhoy—Vundrwundas (alias) Chugonbhoy Purshotumdas—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

215-72—Tyabjee Sayani—Tharabhoy Topan v. Jaisiram Kissoram Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

589-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Burgopal Premsookdas v. Sharam Radhakisson—Tyabjee and Sayani.

522-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Laljee Jairam v. Haji Soolaman Haji and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

13-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Madowrow Dhirajram v. Ramdas Purshotum and others—Manisty and Fletcher

144-72—Dallas and Lynch—Guneshamdas Goorsamul v. Venayeckrow Gunpatrow and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

STATE OF THE CROPS AND PEOPLE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Bustee, 15th March.—Prices steady; harvest ripe; weather favourable. Five relief works with 10,000, besides 3,000 on private works. Appearance of labourers improved; 43 in poorhouse at Buster. Another to be opened at Bansee. Tahseldars and thanahdars instructed to feed the starving, and send them on; but poorhouse relief unwillingly accepted.

Goruckpore, 15th March.—General fall in prices, and new grain coming into market. Heavey showers, with hail, from 4th to 9th, doing considerable damage in a tract nine miles long and one broad in Maharajgunge. Number on relief works 18,000, and increasing, especially in the north. Poorhouses opened at all tahseels. Number at Goruckpore poorhouse 1,000. Private enterprise sufficient to supply grain in the north till next harvest.

Ghazeepore, 17th March.—Prices much the same. Rain and hail on 16th; no report of damage as yet. Harvest going on; outturn excellent. 1,400 on relief works. Gratuitous relief given daily to 1,475, and twice a week to 2,400. Gratuitous relief will shortly be stopped. Respectable persons in distress relieved by native subcommittees.

Mirzapore, 18th March.—Prices much the same. Rain on 15th and 16th, with hail; some damage done to fields and gathered crops. Rubbee cutting; general outturn fairly average. Number of persons on relief works 1,130; and diminishing as harvest goes on.

Benares, 17th March.—Prices steady; crops average; number on relief works and in poorhouses insignificant; hailstorms, but not much damage reported.

Jounpore, 17th March.—Prices on the whole unchanged. Harvest being secured. On 14th and 15th very slight rain, and on 16th seven-tenths of rain, with hail, at headquarters. No damage reported as yet.

Allahabad, 19th March—Harvest reaping general. Outturn average, except on border of Banda, where relief works will be needed.

Boolundshuhur.—One-fifth inch rain. Much injury done by hail in seventy villages. Prospects otherwise good.

Shahjehanpore.—Much injury by hail in parts of Sub-Himalayan tract. Crops in hill districts very fine.

CABUL.

4th March.—The following news is given by a merchant who has arrived from Kokan:—

"About one thousand Russians of different professions with their families have arrived and have settled in Kokan. They have purchased houses and established manufactories of broad cloth, silk, &c. Kooknant Sahib, the Russian Governor, is very anxious to see Russian trade progress in Kokan."

5th.—An arrival from Tajkurghan gives the following news:—

"Amir Shere Ali Khan's troops which took Badukhshan and marched against Chutrar have been defeated there. When Naib Mohamed Ullum Khan, the Governor of Toorkistan, heard of the reverse the troops had met with, he wrote to the Meer to surrender at once, otherwise measures would be taken to punish him after the Nouroze. The Meer first sent his younger son to Bulkh to have matters settled with Ullum Khan, but when the Governor insisted on having the Meer himself to decide the business he sent his eldest son. Naib Ullum Khan was still dissatisfied and wrote to the Meer either to come to Bulkh and agree to the proposals, or to stand the consequence. The Meer asked his courtiers' advice as to what steps were to be taken, and being told in reply that he would be put to death by Naib Ullum Khan if he went to Bulkh, the Meer remained quiet."

6th.—A horse merchant just arrived from Chutrar gives the following account:—

"The Meer of Chutrar is very uneasy about Naib Mohamed Ullum Khan who has challenged him to fight. He has fortified the forts situated in his territory and has collected provisions. He has also sent a deputation to the Ameer of Bokhara and other powers to ask aid against Mohamed Ullum Khan. Chutrar is famous for its valuable mines of precious stones, and so the Meer is anxious not to let any one interfere with his territory."

7th.—A rumour is prevailing here today that the Meer of Mamana, who has agreed to the proposals of the Russians, has desired them to have six battalions of their infantry cantoned there.

8th.—The Amir received the following *urzee* from Shahmurd Khan, Hakim of Jellalabad:—

"I have arrived here with the rifles &c., from Peshawur and will leave for Cabul in two on three days."

11th.—The Amir had a long conversation with Utta Mohamed Khan, the British representative, this morning and enquired as to General Pollock Sahib. He informed the Amir that the General Sahib was expected in Peshawur very shortly,—*Delhi Gazette.*

A TORPEDO DETECTOR.

CAPTAIN Harvey, R.N. the inventor of the towing Otter torpedo, lays it down as a primary rule in his practical instructions for the use of the weapon that an attack upon ships by torpedoes should always be made, if possible, under the cover of night. It is evident that such a rule applies with much greater significance when an attack is made upon ships lying at anchor in a roadstead than under other conditions, and it was with reference to those, most probably, that Captain Harvey arrived at his conclusions, and also only in relation to the torpedoes of the present, which have to be taken to the enemy, and not to those of the future, which we are promised shall be fired from a tube fixed below a vessel's water-line, and which will thus take the form of submarine artillery. The Naval Torpedo Committee have given the subject of attack by torpedo boats at night upon ships at anchor considerable attention, and have proved by experimental practice that in the majority of instances the torpedo attack upon the ship must be successful. The Monarch, one of the ships experimented upon, was anchored at Spithead, and on one occasion was considered to have been made almost impregnable against any attack by a strong crinoline framework of booms and spars built up round, supplemented by her boats rowing guard round her within hailing distance. The ship had also the advantage of knowing that a boat torpedo attack would be made upon her, and the time when the attack might be expected. Notwithstanding these important advantages in the ship's favour the torpedo boats—steam pinnaces—burst through the Monarch's cordon of guard boats, got over the difficulty of the projecting crinoline spar defence, and struck the frigate with their dummy torpedoes. These results proved that any vessel lying at anchor at night must be fatally deficient in her defensive powers in a want of means for searching with lightning quickness and distinctness the surface of the water to a considerable distance around the ship.

To supply this want effectually, Mr. H. Wilde, of Manchester, some time since submitted to the Admiralty a proposition for the use of one of his electro-magnetic induction machines, fitted with a proper apparatus for projecting the beam of light produced upon distant objects. One of these machines has been fixed on board the Comet, twin screw gun vessel at Portsmouth (one of the short and light draught boats carrying one 18-ton gun on a raising and lowering platform, on the Armstrong-Rendell plan), and was tested during the nights of Thursday and Friday, under the supervision of Captain Boys, commanding the Excellent gunnery establishment, and members of the Naval and War Office Torpedo Committees, with the most complete success.

On Thursday the Comet left Portsmouth harbour for the eastern entrances to Spithead, from the Channel, at about 8 p.m.; but half an hour before leaving a first experiment was made with the machine and its projector lens in throwing the beam of light round the upper part of Portsmouth harbour. The results were startling. The gunnery ship Excellent, with her tenders and boats alongside and at the boom ends, the long lengths of the sea wall enclosing the dockyard extension works, the mud-banks—it being nearly low water—the Asia and the vessels about her and further away into Fareham creek, Her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, the Glatton monitor, and the few men-of-war boats moving about between the ships at the time, all stood out with wonderful distinctness as the electric light touched them. But, beyond all the others, the Glatton, in her French gray paint given her as an invisible dress at certain distances by daylight, shone out weird splendour. It needed no subsequent experiment to prove that a vessel painted in neutral colour must stand out very much more distinctly under the influence of the electric light than another vessel at the same distance, and painted with the ordinary black coating of our broad side ironclads. When the Comet subsequently left the harbour and had taken on board the members of the Torpedo Committees off Southsea, she steamed to a position off Brading and the east end of the Isle of Wight and anchored, attacks being then made upon her by two steam-pinnace torpedo boats, from directions, of course, unknown on board the Comet. When the boats, had been away a certain time the electric light was brought into play, its beam sweeping the surface of the water and in each instance discovering the torpedo boats before they could lessen a mile's distance between them and the Comet. Discovered at such a distance, their attack, of course, was considered to have utterly failed.

On Friday the Comet was anchored in Stoke's Bay, near the west end of the measured mile, and buoyed off for the speed trials of Her Majesty's ships. Captain Boys and the members of the Torpedo Committees made a number of experiments with the light, upon which official reports will be made, as will also be done with the experiments conducted on the previous day. If we knew, which we do not, the exact details of all these experiments, comment upon them here would be out of place as anticipating the reports to be yet made by Captain Boys and the members of the committees. What was evident to all afloat and on the look-out for the trial of the new light on the nights of Thursday or Friday was that its power was immense, and of this we may speak freely and yet briefly. On Friday, as on Thursday, no boat could approach the light within a mile without being at once discovered, and the gray or white painted steam pinnace was always much more prominently and longer in view under the light than the other in its coat of black paint. In a boat at 2,000 yards distance from the Comet, and with the beam of light brought to bear upon the boat, *The Times* could be read with the greatest ease.

It now only remains to describe Mr. Wilde's apparatus as fitted by him on board the Comet for producing and projecting this light. It consists of two parts—an electro magnetic induction machine for producing the electricity, and an arrangement for regulating the light produced by the current and projecting it upon distant objects.

The electro-magnetic induction machine is founded upon a new and somewhat paradoxical principle discovered by Mr. Wilde—that magnets and electric currents indefinitely weak can produce magnets and currents of indefinite strength. The machine consists of a circular or cylindrical framing of cast iron, round the interior of which are arranged a number of electro-magnets at equal angular distances from each other. A cast-iron disc is mounted on a driving shaft running bearings fitted to each side of the framing, and carries a number of armotures revolving before the electro-magnets. A slight charge of magnetism is imparted to the electro-magnet before the machine is used for the first time by transmitting a momentary current through the wires surrounding the iron cores, or by touching their extremities with the poles of a permanent magnet. This initial charge is always retained by the electromagnets, and is the basis of the augmentations of the electricity and magnetism produced by the rotations of the armatures. As the armatures revolve they become slightly magnetized in their passage between the poles of the electro-magnets, generating weak currents in the insulated wires surrounding them. These currents are transmitted by means of a commutator through the wires surrounding the electro-magnets, so as to increase their magnetism until, by a series of actions and reactions of the armatures and electro-magnetism is exalted to the highest degree of intensity and the most powerful currents of electricity are produced. A small fraction of the current thus produced is sufficient to sustain the power of the electro-magnets, while the major portion of the current produces the light. The machine on board the Comet is 28 in. high, 34in. in lenght, and 21in. in diameter. It weighs 1 cwt. About four-horse power is required to drive it a velocity of 600 revolutions per minute, and this driving power is obtained on board the Comet from the fly-wheel of the small engine that raises and lowers the 18-ton gun and its platform. At this velocity the current will fuse an iron wire 6ft. long and 0·05in. in diameter, and will burn "charbons" half an inch square, In this machine the alternating current is used for producing the light, past experience in light house illumination having proved it to be greatly superior to the direct or continuous current, since it has the important advantage of consuming the carbons equally, and thus always retains the luminous point in the focus of the optical apparatus used in connexion with the machine. The alternating current also dispenses with commutators, and the destructive spark on the rubbing surfaces is also avoided when the light may be accidentally extinguished, or when the circuit becomes broken from any other cause Copperwire conductors are laid from the machine along the Comet's deck, from the position of the machine over the engine room to the fore part of the vessel, for the transmission of the electric current to the apparatus where the light is regulated and projected from. All the arrangements on board the Comet in this respect have been made to render the light available for naval purposes, whether as a torpedo boat detector or otherwise, and with this view a simple mechanical regulator arrangement, worked by the hand, has been substituted for the delicate mechanism by which the carbon poles have hitherto been automatically adjusted. The carbons as they consume are made to approach each other by means of a right and a left handed screw, the screws being made to act independently of each other so as to allow of the adjustment of the carbons to the focus of the optical apparatus used for projecting the light. The regulator with its carbon points is placed in the focus of a catadioptric lens, which parallelizes the divergent rays of the light into a single beam of great intensity. The lens with the regulator, is pivoted, horizontally and vertically on the top of a short iron column fixed on the forecastle bulwarks of the Comet. The box holding the lens and regulator with the carbons is thus well elevated above the bows of the vessel, and the beam of light, by the action of a quick screw adjustment may be directed to every part of the horizon and, cover any object within the vertical angle of its range. As the carbons only require regulating once in two or three minutes this is effected by the man in charge without any interruption in the movements for direct ing the beam of light.

Such is the "Wilde electro-magnetic introduction machine" and the nature of the work it did on Thursday and Friday nights, so far as it is necessary to enter upon in a paper written only to explain its powers as an electric light for the navy. It is almost superfluous to observe, however, that any ship of war having one of these machines on board would find its light-producing power of use of itself to value for other purposes than its employment as a torpedo vessel or boat detector in an ancorage at night. The cost of working such a machine is a not unimportant item in any official consideration of its usefulness. Mr. Wilde, in his official communications with the Admiralty, has estimated the cost of producing the light from this machine on board the Comet, exclusive of the driving power obtained from the vessels engine room at only 4d. per hour.

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